

# Middlebury



# Register.

VOL. LI.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, APRIL 9, 1886.

No. 15.

## Middlebury Register.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE REGISTER CO.,  
MILL STREET,  
MIDDLEBURY, - - VERMONT.

Entered at the Middlebury Postoffice as Second  
Class Matter.

E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

### TERMS:

One Year,	\$1.50
Six Months,	.75
Four Months,	.50
Three Months,	.40

Advertising Rates on application.

After this date papers will not be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless notice is given at the time of subscription or before the subscription expires. Unless such notice is given the paper will be continued to responsible persons till they request its discontinuance and pay up all arrears. This seems the best plan, and will be adhered to in the conduct of this paper hereafter.

JOB PRINTING of every variety at the lowest prices consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

GOV. PINGREE will follow the excellent example he set himself, last year, and appoint an Arbor day, this. The date will soon be announced.

FURTHER articles on the creamery question are printed elsewhere. We suspect our readers have had about all they desire on this subject at present, and we must, in justice to them, decline to print more on the matter just now.

THE situation in the Southwest is more serious than ever. The Knights of Labor claim that the railroad managers have not lived up to the agreement entered into between Jay Gould and Master Workmen Powderly and have recalled the order given the men to go to work. The railroad people assert that they have hired enough new men outside the labor organizations so that they are independent of them.

"A VERNON VOTER," who, we suspect, is one D. Tarbell of East Granville or thereabouts, sends out an anti-Edmunds circular in which exception is taken to the statement of one of his friends that Mr. Edmunds will be re-elected, "for idioey is not rampant in the Green Mountain State." Mr. Tarbell seems to think idioey is rampant. Doubtless he arrived at this conclusion after looking at himself in a glass or hearing one of his productions read.

THE administration's friends are quite prone to attribute to it virtues it doesn't possess. For instance, one of them thinks it a piece of remarkable goodness that the Democrats do not repeal the tenure-of-office law. This recalls the old story of the conversation between the man whose wife had lately died and the minister. "Was she resigned?" asked the latter. "Why, of course; she had to be," replied the bereaved husband. A Republican majority in the Senate makes

virtues of necessities.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

The anti-Edmunds sheets join in a chorus of abuse of Mr. Barrett, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Record and Advertiser*, who has told lots of truth about the senatorial campaign in this State. But Mr. Barrett can stand it. He is a member of an old and esteemed family, a graduate of Dartmouth college, and represents at the national capital a journal which would not for a moment employ a man whom it did not consider both capable and honest.

Moreover, those engineering the campaign against Mr. Edmunds ought to know that a personal fight is just the thing they do not want to provoke. Too much that is true can be said by Mr. Edmunds' friends.

### ABOUT THE NEWSPAPERS.

It has been asserted that the Republican papers of Vermont are about equally divided on the Senatorial question. There are two ways of counting journals, one by names and the other by standing and circulation. A newspaper may be a mere name, or it may have large circulation and influence. Whichever method is adopted, there is a majority on the side of Mr. Edmunds.

The most prominent of the papers which oppose him is the St. Albans *Advertiser*, whose value as an organ is shown by the fact that Franklin county, where it should be potent, if anywhere, is the only Democratic county in the state. The other journals that are not favorable to the Senator are the Montpelier *Watchman*, Rutland *Telegraph*, Orleans County *Monitor*, Bennington *Banner*, Richford *Journal*, Swanton *Courier*, West Randolph *Herald and News* and the *Valley Sun*; total number, nine; total circulation, daily 1100, weekly 14000.

The papers supporting Mr. Edmunds are the Rutland *Advertiser*, Burlington *Free Press*, Brattleboro *Phoenix*, Bellows Falls *Times*, Bristol *Herald*, Burlington *Clipper*, Danville *North Star*, Fair Haven *Era*, Ludlow *Enterprise*, Manchester *Journal*, Middlebury *REGISTER*, Vergennes *Vermontian*, Newport *Newspaper and Express*, North Troy *Palladium*, Ripton *Gazette*, Londonderry *Advertiser*, St. Johnsbury *Caledonian and Republican*, Swanton *Scout*, White River Junction *Landmark*, Windsor *Journal* and Woodstock *Standard*; total number, twenty-two; circulation, daily 4200, weekly 32000.

Eight of the State papers have not expressed decided opinions. Their aggregate circulation is about 7800 weekly.

Another point to be remembered is that of the anti-Edmunds sheets mentioned, several are plainly branded as the personal property of the opposition candidate or of his friends; while the readers of the papers supporting Mr. Edmunds know they do it from disinterested motives. These considerations go for something.

### IT CAN'T BE DONE.

The free-trade part of the ways and means committee of the national House of Representatives wish to put wool on the free list. Wool-growers need not fear that it will be done. The Senate would not pass a bill embodying such a feature, if it could be gotten through the House; and that is scarcely possible. The Democratic Representatives are by no means united. Mr. Randall's wing are for high protection and on tariff measures will vote with the Republicans. And the Democrats dare not reduce the duties anyway; for they cannot afford to alienate a large number of their members who are interested in this industry. The politicians of the party know enough to keep all the friends it has, no matter what alleged statesmen like Morrison may attempt to do.

### NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

The government and people of the United States are shamefully neglectful of the opportunities afforded for trade with the Central and South American States, particularly the latter. A large portion of the commerce of these countries—which the United States might and should control—is in the hands of foreigners, who have stolen the business away from us while we slept. South America is rich. Its lands are as fertile as any on the globe, and its population, in the main, peaceful and industrious. They are backward in their civilization, but ready and anxious to adopt new inventions and methods as soon as brought to their notice. Nowhere else are there better markets for the products of our mills and workshops than there. But we do not improve the chance. W. E. Curtis of the South American commission, addressing the foreign relations committee of the Senate, the other day, said:

We buy 30 per cent. of what the South American countries produce, and furnish them only 6 per cent. of their imports. The balance of trade against us is nearly \$100,000,000 a year. The cause of this astonishing phenomenon is our neglect to furnish the ways and means of commerce. While we have been pointing with pride at our internal development, England and France have been stealing our markets away from us. The problem of recovering them is easy of solution. The States of Central and South America will buy all we have to sell if intelligent measures are used to cultivate the markets and means are provided for delivering the goods. Those countries are seeking political intimacy with the United States. They recognize the superiority of our products, and offer and pay subsidies to our ships. Brazil is now paying \$100,000 annually to an American steamship line. The Argentine Republic holds out a standing offer of \$60,000 a year to any company that will establish a line between Buenos Ayres and New York under the American flag, while at the same time she has twenty-one lines sailing from forty-five to sixty steamships between Buenos Ayres and European ports to which it pays nothing.

This is more surprising than our neglect of opportunities is our ignorance of the condition and progress of these countries. The development of the southern half of South America is nearly as rapid as our own. Immigration is flooding it; internal improvements are opening new and fertile fields and wealth is increasing in a ratio enjoyed by no other section of the globe. The aggregate imports to Brazil, Uruguay, Chili and the Argentine Republic reaches the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 annually, of which this country furnishes about \$17,000,000, yet the manufacturers of the United States could supply nearly everything represented in the aggregate. The consumption of cotton goods alone amounts to over \$60,000,000 annually, 95 per cent. of which is supplied by the mills of Manchester. Our merchants send honest goods to compete with dishonest ones. The Englishmen send cargoes of pipe clay and starch to the tropical countries. The popularity of American goods is such that nearly every bale of bogus fabric shipped from the United States is marked "best American drills, Massachusetts, United States of America." So long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg and Bordeaux remains \$15 a ton merchants cannot be induced to pay \$40 a ton to bring merchandise from the United States.

The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union Cattle Company of Cheyenne, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost \$125,000, and accommodates 3,750 head of cattle.

### CREAMERIES AGAIN.

A REPLY TO MR. DOUGLAS.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 30, 1886.

*Editor Register.*—An absence from home for two weeks will explain the long delay in replying to Mr. Douglas' letter in the Register of the 13th inst., which with your permission, I will copy:

I will say that it was not my intention not to say anything more on this subject, as I wrote to Mr. Douglas and his says, "if it takes all summer." If the public have not been interested in any other way, it must be a great satisfaction to know that we have a philanthropic man, our only master who is working directly in the interest of the nation, and truth; and we have the assurance that he is to keep right on in this line to the full extent of his great ability. If it takes all summer, and the public are not interested, I will say nothing more on this subject.

Another point to be remembered is that of the anti-Edmunds sheets mentioned, several are plainly branded as the personal property of the opposition candidate or of his friends; while the readers of the papers supporting Mr. Edmunds know they do it from disinterested motives.

Will now proceed to answer Mr. Douglas in detail. He quotes me as saying that "D. Whiting & Son of Milton, N. H., discarded their separator on account of the poor quality of the butter produced." I am sorry to find that you have taken this statement out of context. I stand ready to prove it notwithstanding the quotation which Mr. Douglas makes from a letter of Mr. Whiting written at another time. I will explain further that they offered to sell the separator after the first month for about two-thirds its cost, and as Mr. Douglas wants to buy, of course they could give it a qualified recommend and keep within the truth. In that letter he quotes me as saying that "if our business was not so large we would give it up." I am very glad that Mr. Douglas uses this quotation, because he and other advocates of the centrifugal have claimed just the opposite was true; that their systems were particularly adapted to butter which was an unusual amount of milk, and this quotation of Whiting & Son proves their claim to be wrong.

The Whittings have since discarded their centrifugal put in Cooley cream-gathering, and within two weeks have ordered four of the largest sizes of the creamers in addition to those already in use.

D. Whiting & Son writes as follows:—We do not think the machine has been running the full value of one entire month in all. We will sell it for \$200.

The Whittings are not running the centrifugal machine at the present time and are using the Cooley.

Now, let us examine what Mr. Douglas says about Oatman Bros. What he publishes does not give the exact quotations but says, "in one lot in one ton, which says, 'I am satisfied the machine will not pay during the three summer months when the fires are only wanted 8 to 10 hours out of the 24.' Therefore Mr. Douglas says this quotation is not true.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Mr. Douglas says in his letter that Mr. Dorsey "seems to be very proud over the achievements of the manufacturers in selling from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of cream to the farmers, which is another illustration of the gullibility of the American public."

I hardly think the American farmers will thank Mr. Douglas for expressing such an opinion in reference to them. If these thirty thousand creamers had been sold in one lot in one ton, which says, "I am satisfied the machine will not pay during the three summer months when the fires are only wanted 8 to 10 hours out of the 24." Therefore Mr. Oatman will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of March 18, 1886, which was as follows:—If I start the separator and run it with a dry ton of 200 cows, I will immediately get out of the Cooley above all other systems. I have any knowledge of and for a moderate sized creamery I would recommend the Cooley, because it is more economical than any other system.

Now, to Mr. Oatman, Mr. Bros. in the letter which Mr. Evans quotes, does not in any way contradict my quotation, which was copied from the Oxford *Penit. Press*, of